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tion of the means of subsistence, between the country and the capital.

Done and concluded at Lisbon, this 30th day of August, 1808.

Signed, G. MURRAY, Quar. Mas. Gen.
KELLERMAN, le Gen. de Divis.

We Duke of Abrantes, General in Chief of the French army, have ratified and do ratify the Additional Articles of the Convention, to be executed according to their form and tenor.

Signed, The Duke of ABRANTES.
(A true Copy.)

A. J. Dalrymple, Capt. Military Sec.

Protest made by Bernardin Freire de Andrade, General of the Portuguese troops, against the Articles of the Convention agreed on between the English and French armies, for the evacuation of Portugal.

"I protest, in general, on account of this treaty being totally void of that deference due to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, or the Government that represents him; on account of what may be hostile in it to the sovereign authority and independence of this Government, and for all that may be against the honour, safety, and interests of the nation; and in particular, I protest against what is stipulated in the following articles:

"Articles I. IV. and XII.—Because these articles determine the surrender of Portuguese fortified places, stores, and ships, to the English forces, without solemnly declaring that this surrender is momentary, and that it is intended they should be immediately restored to the Prince Regent of Portugal, or the government that may represent him, to whom they belong, and in whose aid the English forces came as auxiliaries!

"Art. XVI.—Because it permits the residence in Portugal of the individuals mentioned in it.

"Art. XVII.—Because it attempts to tie down the government of this kingdom, not to bring to justice and condign punishment those persons who have been notoriously and scandalously disloyal to their prince and their country, by joining and serving the French party: and, even if the protection of the English army should be allowed to screen them from the punishment they have deserved, still it should not prevent their expulsion, whereby this country would no longer have to fear being again betrayed by the same men.

"First, of the additional articles.—This article can by no means bind the government of this kingdom, as no reciprocal conditions are stipulated.

"I protest, finally, on account of the want of attention to the safety of the inhabitants of the capital and its environs, nothing having been stipulated in their favour to insure their not being still vexed and oppressed by the French during their stay—not even an equivalent for what is established by Article XVI. and XVII. in favour of the French and their followers.

"And to these heads I limit my protest, in order not to make too long a list, passing over other subjects of less importance, such as the concession of 800 horses, which was made without considering that they almost all belong to Portugal, and thus cannot be considered as the property of the French; that of the magazines of the army, filled at the expense of the country, and consequently only belonging by fact, not by right, to the unjust occupants of the country. (Signed)

BERNARDIN FREIRE D'ANDRADE."

Head-quarters, at the Encarnacion, Sept. 14.

CITY OF LONDON ADDRESS.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble and dutiful Addresses and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in common Council assembled.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, most humbly approach your Majesty with renewed assurances of attachment to your Majesty's most sacred person and government, and veneration for the free principles of the British Constitution, to express to your Majesty our grief and astonishment at the extraordinary and disgraceful Convention lately entered into by the commanders of your Majesty's forces in Portugal, and the commander of the French army in Lisbon.

The circumstances attending this afflicting event cannot be contemplated in British minds without the most painful emotions, and all ranks of your Majesty's subjects seem to have felt the utmost concern and indignation at a treaty so humiliating and degrading to this country and its allies; after a signal victory gained by the valour and discipline of British troops, by which the enemy appears to have been cut off from all means of succour or escape. We have the sad mortification of seeing the laurels, so nobly acquired, torn from the brows of our brave soldiers, and terms granted to the enemy disgraceful to the British name, and injurious to the best interests of the British nation.